

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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INDIAN TROUBLES IN WISCONSIN.

Our dispatches from Madison yesterday are of a character to create fears that there will be trouble in this State with the Sioux and the Chippewa Indians. On the 17th instant, the officers of Burnett county, and also Mr. Anderson, member of the Assembly from that district, signed a letter which was sent to Governor Smith, giving the particulars regarding the alarm. From this letter it appears that a compact has been made between the Sioux and the Chippewas of this State and Minnesota, and that their action leave no room for doubt as to their motive in making this compact. The Indians are becoming very demonstrative, freely engage in wild dances, are rude and insulting, and instead of hunting and fishing as they have done heretofore, they roam about the country in large companies and frighten the inhabitants by their war-like demonstrations. Burnett county is thinly settled, and should the Indians undertake to make a disturbance there is not force enough in the county to suppress it. The condition of things is such in that county, and the alarm is so general, that many of the settlers are abandoning their homes and seeking protection and safety in other counties. Among those who remain to defend their homes, the men are compelled to quit their work in the fields and woods, and stay in their houses to protect their wives and children. There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the intentions of the Indians. For the past year, they have abandoned their avocation of hunting and fishing, and have more or less been an annoyance to the people, but it has not been until recently that their conduct has incited much alarm.

The situation is growing more serious, and on yesterday, the Sheriff of Burnett county telegraphed Governor Smith that the people were leaving their homes, and asked if troops would be sent. The Governor laid the matter before General Sheridan and prompt action will no doubt be taken by the General to suppress the war-like demonstrations of the Chippewas, and compel them to remove to their reservations.

The fears of the inhabitants in Burnett county are well grounded. They are too weak in number to protect themselves against the murderous outrages of the five thousand Indians and about that country. There are more Indians than whites in the county, and of the four or five thousand Chippewas, fifteen hundred are armed, and are fighting men. It is hoped that the War Department will not delay in protecting the lives and the property of the settlers in Burnett.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Iowa did themselves credit on the 19th in adopting the vigorous and patriotic platform on which the State ticket will run this fall. Its second plank says: Against assaults of traitors and rebels, the Republican party has preserved these governments, and they represent the great truths spoken to the world by the declaration of independence. That these truths may be fully reached, the Republican party of Iowa demands that every qualified elector in every State, South and North, Democrat or Republican, black or white, shall be permitted undisturbed by force and unswayed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law and nowhere else, just once and no more than once, and that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted.

The third declares that permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal, and property rights, is the duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The fourth reads:

The new Democratic dogma of home rule, which seeks to shut out from participation in political affairs of the south all citizens who are opposed to Democratic party and its principles of state and, in its obedience to the spirit of which every man from the North, of Republican sentiments, is termed "carpet-bagger," is to do away with the right of suffrage of the people, as developed, and we demand, for the people of Iowa, absolute freedom to go whithersoever they please within the limits of the state, and to exercise all the rights as citizens, to use their naturalized by speech or pen upon all subjects touching their interests on all matters of public concern.

The fifth states the difference between a Republican and a Democrat in this wise: The armed conflict between the traitors and rebels who sought to destroy the republic and the patriots who defended it and preserved it, was more than a mere trial of physical force between Greeks. It was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one; who ever regards the Republican and Democratic parties from any other standpoint than this, fails to understand their character.

The platform advocates resumption; favors a tariff wisely adjusted for revenue; characterizes the efforts of the Democrats to cripple the army as being inspired by Confederate officers; disapproves of the President's order to prevent good citizens from using their best efforts in party caucuses to secure the nomination and election of good men for office; and finally it declares that personal temperance is most commendable and has the profound sympathy of the Republicans of Iowa.

The disgraceful scenes which occurred during the closing hours of Congress are strongly condemned by all public journals. The members make night hideous, and referring to this the New York Herald says: There is no good reason why sessions carried far into night should be so disorderly as they often are in the American Congress. The English House of Commons habitually protracts its sessions far into the night without such humiliating spectacles as are presented in night sessions at Washington. Parliament is never disorderly, though it transacts the greater part of its business in the night time. It does not assemble until four o'clock in the afternoon, and when an important debate is in progress the greatest

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

NUMBER 90

THE GALLOWS!

Execution of Sherry and Connolly at Chicago, this Morning.

Appearance and Conduct of the Condemned Men on the Trap.

The Crime and Circumstances of their Arrest and Conviction.

The Extraordinary Action of Senator Conkling in the Senate.

A Glimpse at the Work of the Forty-Fifth Congress.

The Disposition of Some of the Most Important Bills.

Some Interesting Incidents Connected with the Last Hours of Congress.

An Interesting Disclosure Concerning the Anglo-Russian Basis of Understanding.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Sherry and Connolly at Chicago, this Morning.—A Description of the Scaffold.—A History of the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—At precisely half past ten o'clock this morning, George Sherry and Jeremiah Connolly were hanged in the county jail for the murder of Hugh McConville, January 19th. They were cool and composed, spending the last few minutes of their lives in silent prayer attended by their spiritual guide, Father Donley. They made no speeches or confession. No hitch or accident occurred. The trap fell and their necks broke instantly, the bodies hardly quivered. Life was extinct in seven minutes, and the bodies were cut down in fifteen minutes and delivered to their relatives. Both confessed their sin last night and received absolution. Every effort for delay failed, the Governor refusing to grant a reprieve last night. There was no trouble at the scaffold with the crowd.

THE SCAFFOLD

was conveyed with as much secrecy as possible from the shop where it was built to the jail. It was stored away in the kitchen and allowed to remain there until yesterday morning. At an early hour four carpenters under the direction of the man who planned the ghastly machine began to place it in position for to-day's deadly work. All its parts had been cut and fitted before it had been brought into jail. Its strength and capacity for doing its work had been tested. Every part and joint had been carefully examined, so that there might be no mishap in its erection.

It was so constructed that the erection was conducted noiselessly. It was eight feet high, ten feet wide, and twelve feet long.

THE TRAP

was seven feet six inches long and four feet wide, and firmly braced and held together by short girders of the same dimensions as the other girders. The uprights or supports of the platform were strengthened by twelve braces distributed at equal distances and running at angles of 45 degrees.

THE CRIME

The crime for which George Sherry and Jeremiah Connolly, for the unprovoked murder of Hugh McConville on the 19th of January last, took place at Chicago at half past ten o'clock this morning. A desperate effort was made by the counsel and the friends of the murderers to obtain a reprieve or a new trial, and for a while it was feared they would succeed. But Governor Cullom and the justices of the Supreme Court maintained substantial backbones, and refused to interfere with the sentence of the court. Sherry and Connolly were the worst kind of desperadoes, and their hanging was a righteous act.

Congress first agreed to adjourn on the 10th, then on the 17th, then four o'clock on the 18th, then six o'clock on the 19th, then ten o'clock on the 19th, then one o'clock on the 20th, then three o'clock, then five o'clock, and at last seven o'clock, at which hour the sundry civic service bill was engrossed and signed, and the Speaker's gavel fell.

Congress passed more bills and did more work during the four last days of its session, than it did during the eight months previous.

The New Labor for the South.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, delivered the annual address before the literary society at Trinity College, North Carolina, last week. In the course of it he said:

"The South must teach from this day forward that our pursuits must be diversified; that far less than 75 per cent. of its population must be given to agriculture; that the mechanical trades must be multiplied among us, and that our children must fill them. They were when we hired men beyond our borders to make our cradles and our coffins. Re-

proachful as this has been made to us, there was really no harm in it, for if those whom we really made in these essential things for us like men we paid for them like gentlemen. But now, in view of the changed situation, good statesmanship teaches and enlightened self-love demands that there should be less of this. Over all our thrice-blessed section thousands of natural resources are resting undisturbed, that our own braves and ready men must bring to the high and into usual shape. What can be done here as well as elsewhere should by all means be done. This duty and conviction guiding us, how long will it be before every bunch of cotton yarn used in the United States will be spun here, every yard of coarse cotton cloth be woven, and millions of tons of the best iron in the world produced?"

The murderers succeeded in effecting their escape immediately after the commis-

sion of the crime, but were arrested about half-past 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Jan. 21, in a shanty in the rear of 217 Lowe avenue, where they boarded, by Officers Enright, of the Deering Street Station, and Dan Lynch, of Twenty-second Street Station, and were removed to the latter station. It turned out on inquiry that the two men had started out on Saturday evening with the avowed intention of killing some one they didn't care whom. Unfortunately for poor McConville he crossed their path, and in defending his niece was murdered by the drunken and desperate assassins.

It is a compliment to Mr. Rainey, and a fact worthy of national notice, that he has been the only member of this important house committee who has attended to his duties, and who could be relied upon to be in condition to work. Yet the Democrats only failed by a few votes to carry a motion to unseat Rainey two days before adjournment. At least one Democratic member of that Committee was unfit for duty, and had besides mislaid an important enrolled bill. As Rainey deposited the bill a short while up, "Rainey, you will be worth more now than you ever were before," and this colored Republican, elected by a large majority, who had Democratic desires to unseat, the Speaker, Kandal quickly signed the bill, and the Clerk of the House ran with the parchment roll to the Senate, where it had to be signed in open Senate, and subsequently presented to the President for signature, all in fifteen minutes. At 6:30 Simpson, the veteran Clerk of the Senate, appeared at the door of the House, breathless, and announced that the Senate had appointed a committee to wait upon the President. At 6:41 the President's Secretary, also breathless, announced to the House the approbation by the President of the Sundry Civil bill. At 6:43 the House Committee appointed to wait upon the President announced that he had no further business communication to make. Meanwhile the House, in hasty intervals, was passing unimportant bills, when as the minute hand reached the hour of 7 a.m., the Speaker after wishing the House a pleasant journey home, declared the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress adjourned without day.

THEIR WORK.

The Amount of Work Done by the Congress Just Closed—The Important Bills Passed, and the Ones Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—During the session just closed there were introduced 6,629 bills and 432 joint resolutions. About 5,300 bills were introduced in the House alone, which is an average of nearly twenty to each member. Of these bills about 260 have been disposed of, in addition to the regular appropriation bills. The most important ones were the act for the remonetization of silver; act allowing criminals in the United States to testify in their own behalf; act providing a new form of government for the District of Columbia; Pacific Railroad funding act; act forbidding further retirement of legal-tender notes. These are really all the important public acts that Congress passed last session. Some of the most important bills considered are now lying on the Speaker's table, over 225 bill having passed the Senate which have not reached the House.

The Senate has been very industrious and has cleared up its calendar. The only important bills remaining on the Senate calendar undisposed of are as follows: Bill to create the Territory of Lincoln out of the Black Hills; bill to amend and revise the patent laws; Texas Pacific Railroad bill; Japanese indemnity fund bill; bill regulating compensation for mail transportation, and classification of mail matter; bill to regulate the counting of the electoral votes. There are more than five hundred bills on the House calendar which were left undisposed of. The most important of these are the bill to restore to the pension rolls those whose names were struck off for disloyalty; bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters, and prevent illegal traffic in postage stamps; bill to transfer the Indian postage stamp to the War Department; several postal savings bills; bill to retire circulation of national bank bills; bill to authorize national banks to exchange their reserve for bonds; Texas Pacific bill; pro rate bill; bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River; Geneva award bill.

The only important bills which have passed the House, but which were not acted upon by the Senate, reached that body on the day of adjournment. These are: The bill to increase the pay of letter carriers and the bill establishing post routes and a bureau of pensions. Three or four contested election cases were left undisposed of by the House.

FENTON DISARMED.

An Extraordinary Proceeding in the United States Senate.—The Action of Senator Conkling.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Senator Conkling's action in the executive session last night in advocating the confirmation of his old enemy, ex-Senator Fenton, is the theme of comment to day on every hand. It appears that Conkling was not in the chamber when Fenton was rejected, but arrived soon after, and asked leave to record his vote. When it was recorded he at once moved a reconsideration, and then commenced a speech which is described to have been even more forcible and persuasive than that which he delivered against the New York Custom House nominations last winter. He asked Fenton's confirmation because he was a distinguished citizen of his State; because he was a man whom the State had heretofore delighted in, and urged that Fenton's rejection would be an indignity not upon the man alone, but upon the State. He explained that the nominee and himself were neither personal nor political friends; that their relations, on the other hand, were particularly friendly, but no one cherished a higher admiration for Fenton's ability than he, and no one knew better that he well and fit Fenton was for this appointment. He closed with a personal appeal to his fellow Senators to reconsider their action, and allow Fenton to be confirmed. When the President learned of Conkling's action he withdrew Lawrence's name, and renominated Fenton. It is the unanimous opinion that Conkling did one of the handsomest acts of his life, and that this magnanimity has disarmed Fenton forever.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

Some Interesting Incidents Furnished by the Last Hours of Congress.—A Compliment for Rainey, of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Upon reassembling at 6:30 this morning many had been to their homes and returned looking better. Others had remained and gone deeper into their cups, for liquor was abundant in the Democratic Committee-rooms, and the House restaurant was selling poor whisky in violation of the rules. One drunken Democrat was hanging in a mauldin way a little knot of bystanders. Members were asleep everywhere. The Speaker was of the opinion that another recess would have to be ordered until 3 p.m., and had told the sleepy President that he might go home. At 6:30 a.m., Rainey, colored Republican of South Carolina, a member of the Conference Committee came in insisting that adjournment would be possible at 7, and that the president could not go home, and the dictator of the House started a page at double quick to overtake the President and countermand the Speaker's order. There were many vacant seats. Fatigue and John Barleycorn had done it. At 6:30 a.m., Rainey, colored Republican of South Carolina, a member of the Conference Committee on Eurodollar Bills, rushed hurriedly into the Chamber from the enrolling room, with a heavy parchment bearing upon which the Sundry Civil bill was rolled. He was followed by Atkins and Clymer. The Speaker extended his hand to Rainey, and warmly congratulated him.

SMALL ITEMS.

A Texan drawing an \$8 pension as a soldier of 1812, is 114 years old. He lives with his grandchild, a woman very near 70.

The Brandon (Mississippi) Republican says that lands can be purchased in that State for 10 cents an acre, while whisky costs 15 cents a drink; and yet there are people that are landless who spend \$1 a day for whisky.

A doctor went out for a day's hunting and, on coming home, complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you didn't attend to your legitimate business," said his wife.

England is good to her army officers. For 1,500 regiments she has \$83 Generals, about 1,300 Colonels and nearly 2,000 Lieutenant Colonels. The United States has one General and three Major Generals.

Miss Kellogg says newspaper men are just like lemons—fit only to be squeezed as much as possible, then tossed aside. You just keep your distance, Clara Kellogg! Police! Police!—Buffalo Express.

The Democrats dug a pit for Mr. Hayes and the Republicans, but fell into it themselves. They were mighty glad when they saw Mr. Burchard reaching to help them out, though he couldn't get the mud off their clothes.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Delegates in Congress Cannon, of Utah,

has a beautiful house at Salt Lake, for

which he paid \$30,000. He keeps six

family.

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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

WISCONSIN & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Trains at Janesville station.

From Monroe.....\$33 p.m.
From Prairie du Chien.....12:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....4:45 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....7:45 p.m.
From Monroe (Freight).....1:30 p.m.

DEPARTURE.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....8:53 a.m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....12:30 p.m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul.....8:40 p.m.
For Monroe.....7:45 p.m.
For Monroe (Freight).....1:30 p.m.

W. M. B. NOYES, Agent.

A. V. L. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'r's Ass't.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains at Janesville Station.

Arrive Depart.
Daily Express.....1:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger.....8:45 p.m.

Arrive Depart.
Daily Express.....2:30 p.m. 2:30 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger.....6:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m.

M. HUGHETT, Gen'l Sup't.

W. H. STENNETH,
Janesville 178 General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

FROM CLINTON JUNCTION.

10:00 A.M.—Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.
10:15 P.M.—Going West, same as above.
11:15 A.M.—Arrive at Janesville. Passenger for Racine, making connections with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. at Western Union Junction.

3:30 P.M.—Going East, passenger for Racine, connection at the same.

POST-OFFICE.—SUMMER TIME Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:
Chicago and Way.....1:30 p.m.
Madison and Milwaukee.....7:30 a.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee via Milton and West Union Junctions.....1:30 p.m.
Green Bay and Way.....2:25 p.m.
Monroe and Way.....9:30 a.m.
Madison and Way.....1:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way.....5:00 p.m.

OVER LAND MAIL ARRIVE.

Chicago and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 p.m.
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:00 noon.

East Troy, Rock Prairie, Johnstown and Milton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 p.m.
Beloit stage.....11:00 a.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:
Madison and Milwaukee.....8:00 p.m.
Chicago through, Night via Milton: Janesville and Milton.....8:00 p.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee via Milton and West Union Junctions.....12:00 noon.

All points East, West and South of Chicago.....2:00 p.m.
All points East, West and South of Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa.....3:00 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way.....4:00 p.m.
West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. R. W., including Northern Iowa.....8:30 p.m.
Monroe, Brothard and Way.....7:15 p.m.
Rockford, Freeport and Way.....2:00 p.m.

OVER LAND MAIL CLOSE.

Beloit stage.....1:30 p.m.
Gates and Lodi, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 p.m.

East Troy, Rock Prairie, Johnstown and Milton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 p.m.

Monroe, Brothard and Way.....7:00 a.m.
Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:00 p.m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, and from 1:30 to 5:00 p.m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, money orders, for use at Post Office, cost 5 cents to 50 cents to 10 cents. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

The Load on His Mind.

Some one, a figure arrayed in white with frills around its head and blood in its eye, let him in, and he lunged with easy grace into the first chair that went past him, after he had made several vain attempts to seat himself on the piano. The reproachful figure of Mrs. Bosbyschell regarded him with calm severity, and her icy silence made him feel uncomfortable.

"Mogareck," he said thickly, but with grave earnestness, "Mogareck" (Mrs. Bosbyschell's front name is Margaret.) "I've—hic—I've gotta—gotta quenched coshence."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Bosbyschell, in calm disdain.

"A quenched coshence," repeated Mr. Bosbyschell. "A quenched coshence. A hic—I've got something ommy min'—Mogart. I've gotta—hic—confessoh—confession—gatocesshon t'make."

"You can make it in the mornin'," she said, imperiously. "I am going to bed. You may sleep where you please, or, rather, where you can."

"Now," protested Mr. Bosbyschell, with much vehemence, "I can't—can't wait—can't go to sleep with th's load ommy—ommy mind. Got confession t'make, an' mus'—mus' make it. Done suthin', Mogart—hic—been—a-been a load ommy mind long time. Been—hic—carryin' guilty secre'r round 't me too long. Quenched coshence won' givin' nope—hic—no peace. Must tell you sumpin' I'll s'prise you. I've—"

"Mercy on me, man!" exclaimed Mrs. Bosbyschell, started from her composure, "what have you been doing? Tell me all about it, for heaven's sake!"

"Mogart," said Mr. Bosbyschell, "it's sumthin' ye nev—hic—never suspec—suspected. It'll mos' kill ye. Hic! Spec' it'll—nigh drive me crazy. 'Sawful t' think 'bout it. Y—y'wouldn' believ'e it of me. Margar, y—ye wouldn't have been—"

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FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIEFLETS.

—Fish day.
—The postoffice has been cleaned out.
—Too much bill posting on the bridges.
—The law term of the Circuit Court opens next Monday.

—Mrs. S. G. Williams has been very ill with pleurisy for several days but is now reported as better.

—The body of young Maus, who was drowned, was last evening expressed to his parents in Minnesota.

—Mr. Randall Williams is able to ride out some and walk a little, but has by no means recovered his health.

—Mrs. Caldwell will close her plant room on Monday next. She has some choice plants that she will sell at low figures.

—Al. Kavlage, the lightning short-hand man, came to town yesterday afternoon and will remain until the Circuit Court finishes its business.

—The corner of Milwaukee and Main streets, in front of Webb & Hall's jewelry store is being graced by a new and substantial side walk.

—Dave Griffin was yesterday given five days in jail for going to the Institution of the Blind after strawberries, and three days more for drunkenness.

—Dr. R. B. Treat, who was for years a resident of Janesville, and who is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Chicago, was in the city to-day.

—The Loan Art exhibition is growing in interest, and is indeed worthy of a liberal patronage. None should fail to see it, as it is a treat which those who love art cannot afford to miss.

—In the list of those who are credited with the honor of securing Rev. Joseph Cook to lecture in this city was printed the name of Dr. Henry Palmer. It should have been Rev. Henry Pullen.

—Hon. J. B. Cassiday has been engaged to deliver a lecture before the next meeting of the Wisconsin Teacher's Association which will be held at Geneva Lake, commencing July 16. Several other interesting features are on the programme.

—This is the last day of the public schools, and children and teachers entered upon their summer vacation at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The City Treasurer met the teachers at the Central Building, and paid them what was still due on the year's work.

—Yesterday afternoon we received a pleasant call from Colonel O. C. Johnson, Mayor of Beloit. The Colonel is one of the substantial business men of that well-dressed and wide-awake city, and enjoys the deep respect of hosts of friends in all parts of the State.

—One of the jury which found Connelly and Sherry guilty of the murder of Hugh McConville, in Chicago, is Captain Archy McLain, who formerly lived in Janesville, and who was the first man in the city to respond to the call for 75,000 troops. He is now a Chicago tailor.

—R. S. Church, the young man who attempted suicide last Wednesday morning, the details of which were given in the Gazette of that date, did not survive the effect of the wounds. His funeral took place this morning at the Bridge street Methodist church, Rev. H. S. Jordan preaching the sermon.

—Mr. W. R. French gave a fine lecture at Court Street church last evening on "Conventional Art," which proved of great interest to the art students and admirers there present. One of the most attractive features of the lecture was the rapidity and accuracy with which he handled the crayon in his illustrations.

—The fire-bell tapped an alarm about 8 o'clock last evening, causing both engines to run out. There was no blaze though, the cry being caused because a large crowd was seen following up Ohm, the son of the man murdered at Monroe, the officers having just found him, and of course some excitement being caused on the street.

—The Baptist Society met last evening to consider the choice of a pastor. There seemed to prevail a general feeling in favor of extending a call to Rev. Mr. Chapell, of Evanston, but no action was taken, it being deemed advisable to wait until there was a larger representation of the church present, there being only about fifty there last evening.

—We had the pleasure of tasting to our satisfaction some Crescent seedling strawberries, from plants set out this year, which is rather a new feature in strawberry culture. The plants are very vigorous and prolific, and the berries of uniform size, measuring between four or five inches in circumference, and of choice flavor. Our thanks are due to Mr. George J. Kellogg.

—The Knights of Pythias have received from Messrs. Britton & Kimball twelve handsome sets for their lodge room. Ten of them are five feet long, and two nine feet. Britton & Kimball also furnished some elegant charts for the order. The lodge room can now be said to be completed, and without exaggeration may be called one of the handsomest and completest halls of its size in Wisconsin.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jenk. Ll. Jones were completely surprised last evening. There was on exhibition at All Souls church an elegant statue of Venus de Milo, which Mr. Jones greatly admired and which he had spoken of in such glowing terms that his friends conceived the idea of presenting it to himself and wife. Accordingly, last evening they were completely captured by their friends, who tendered this gift through Mayor Norcross. Mr. Jones, in behalf of himself and wife, found it difficult to respond to such an unexpected expression of kindness.

—There was an interesting gathering of members of the Congregational Society last evening, it being called to talk over the proposed erection of a chapel. Plans were submitted showing that a building 30x30 could be put up by using the present walls, and enclosed for about \$2,500, and that it could be completed and ready for use except the furniture, for \$3,000. The Society has on hand about 300 good chairs, so that the expense of furniture would not be much additional. The proposed plan was talked over somewhat, and adjourned at last taken until next Tuesday evening, without any action being taken.

BLOODY WORK.

Ohm's Son Arrested on Suspicion of Murdering His Father.

An Interview With the Prisoner, and His Rumored Confession.

The Full Details of the Horrible Crime.

The murder of Frederick Ohm, an account of which was given in last evening's Gazette, has been the theme of general talk on the streets to-day, and the affair has caused no little excitement, though the scene of the crime was some miles distant. The officers kept up the search in this city all day for the son of the murdered man, but did not find him until last night. It appears from all that can at present be learned, that this son named Frederick Ohm, Jr., has not been living at home, but for some reason or other has been tramping around the country. His folks evidently thought that he was in Janesville, and accordingly telegraphed to him here, stating the murder, but no one seemed to know anything about him. Last evening about 7 o'clock a man supposed to be the son, was sitting on a barrel in front of O. F. Meyer's grocery store, on Main street, listening to some conversation concerning the murder, by some men who had just been reading the Gazette. As soon as they laid the paper down on the counter, he got up, took the paper, and hastily glanced over the article, and went out. Shortly afterward a man, afterward identified as the son, entered J. Bauman's saloon. His manners were such as to cause those there to suspect that he was the man they were hunting for. He was questioned, and replied finally that his name was Ohm, and that he was stopping around at different places. In speaking of the murder he said "the old man is shot, sure," and asked when he could get a train for Monroe. On being informed that it was too late to catch the train, he started out saying that he would hire a livery team and go home. Banman fearing that he would not go to Monroe slipped out after Marshall Kesting, and John Ehrlinger and Farady Murphy followed young Ohm, so as not to lose track of him. There were so many rumors concerning his name suspiciously with the affair, and his own peculiar actions led all who had heard about the case to feel that he must not be allowed to get away. On leaving the saloon he went across to the East side of the river and up on Bluff street. The rumor spread hastily and soon quite a crowd joined in to follow him. He started on the run and the crowd after him. He dodged in finally by a barn, where he picked up hastily a ragged old coat, and then came out on the street and continued his run along Bluff street. Ehrlinger seeing Constable Taylor coming from the other way, called to him to stop Ohm, which he did, and he was taken in charge by Taylor and Keating and led to the jail. On the way thither he was asked what he was doing, and he said that his father had been murdered at Monroe and he was going to take the train home. His captors told him that was not the way to the depot, but he replied he was going over the railroad bridge, and get to the depot that way.

By the time the officers and their man had reached the corner of Milwaukee and Main streets, a large crowd had gathered, and during the excitement the fire-bell tapped an alarm, which did not a lay the excitement any. He was however safely locked up in jail and bolts and locks were placed between him and the outside world.

After the crowd had been turned away the newspaper men of course sought his cell for information, and the following interview was had with him:

"You of course have heard of the murderer of your father?"

"Yes. I read it in the Gazette, just after supper."

"Did your father have any enemies who would be likely to do any such thing, or have any quarrel with him?"

"I don't know as he has. Can't make out who could have done it. It might have been some tramps who went there to steal the horses, and father might have tried to stop them."

"Did you get a letter out of the postoffice this morning?"

"Yes, I did."

"Who was it from?"

"I guess it was from my sister."

"Did you ever have any trouble with your father?"

"No." (hesitatingly.)

"Why don't you then live at home?"

"Well, I came here to be doctored for a lame back, which Dr. Palmer has been giving me medicine for."

"Whereabouts do you stay here in the city?"

"Oh, I live all around. I buy crackers and cheese, and sleep in barns in different places."

"Do the owners know you sleep there?"

"No, they don't. I wait until the lights are out and the folks gone to bed, and then I crawl in and sleep in the hay, and in the morning get out before anyone is up."

"Why don't you live like other folks. Haven't you got any money?"

"Yes, I have some, but if I spend it for board I couldn't pay for medicine and for doctor's bills."

"When did you last leave Monroe?"

"I started from there Sunday, May 19, and walked here to Janesville."

"When was you in Jada last?"

"Why, I haven't been in Jada at all."

"You know where it is, don't you?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well wasn't you in Jada last night?"

"No sir."

"What have you done with your blue overalls?"

"I didn't have any on."

"Where was you all day yesterday?"

"I was all around town. In the morning I was at the postoffice, and wrote a letter there, and then went around town."

Further questioning brought forth the statement that he was twenty-one years old, and that his father had lived near Monroe, for twenty years. He was born in

Watertown, from whence his father moved when he was a year old. His father owned a farm and considerable stock and was looked upon as well-to-do in the world. He denied in full that he knew anything more about the murder than what is stated above, and claimed that on the night in which the murder was committed he was sleeping in a barn here in Janesville.

The young man was quickly identified by Conductor James Dean, as the one who got on the train early yesterday morning at Jada. His attention was particularly called to him by the fact that he got on the opposite side from the depot, as though he did not want to be seen by anyone, and on reaching Janesville, he did not get out at the depot, but stayed in the cars until the freight yard was reached. He wore at the time a pair of blue overalls, and a dark shirt.

When found here he had no overalls on, and wore a white shirt, but on being examined, a dark colored shirt was found under the white one. In spite of Ohm's denial, Conductor Dean says he is the man.

It is also stated that a man answering his description in every particular took Wadsworth's train for Monroe the night before the murder and went from this city to Monroe. This causes many to suspect that he left this city Tuesday night, went to his father's place, had some controversy there, which ended in the old man's murder, and then returned on Dean's train yesterday morning. How far those suspicions are just further examination will show.

It is also claimed that the footprints of a fine boot have been found leading from the scene of the tragedy. The boots which young Ohm had on last night were made on a fine last and had small, clear-cut heels.

On his person was found a pocket book marked: "George Ohm, Harmony, J. F. Jenkins' farm." This is supposed to have been at some time the property of his brother. It contained about \$11. He also had with him a letter signed Lizzie Ohm, evidently a sister, postmarked Jada, June 10, and directed to him in Janesville. It spoke about his father being cross sometimes but assured him that there was no reason for his leaving home. She sent him \$2, and spoke of how it worried his mother to have him sleeping around in barns.

When his mother did not hear from him she always worried because she was afraid some one had killed him, but when she did hear from him she knew he was alive.

He also had the letter which he got out of the office yesterday morning. It was in the same handwriting as was postmarked Brodhead, June 18. It contained nothing of any special interest in the case, and was not signed.

It is rumored that some time ago his father gave to another son, who was somewhat more steady and industrious, a span of horses, and that this son became quite angry over it and that he has at different times showed his spunk, by making threats, because the old man would not give him a team also.

Deputy Sheriff Marsh took him this morning in charge, and left for Monroe with him on the 4 o'clock train.

From later and more accurate accounts of the murder, it appears that Mrs. Ohm and her daughter were at prayer meeting that evening. They did not return until late, and then stopped for a minute at a neighbor's house. While there, shortly before 11 o'clock, they heard pistol shots, but thought nothing very strange of it. They returned home, and on entering the house found that the back door was open. The old man's hat was on the table and they naturally concluded that he had stepped out for a minute. As he failed to return they went out in the yard and called for him, but no answer came. They then suspected foul play, and went to the neighbors. Others came with them and after searching with a lantern found the body of the murdered man, lying across a log near the corn-crib, between the house and the barn. Near him lay a club spattered with blood. The body was taken into the house, and on being examined four bullet-wounds were found, one in the chin, another in the side passing through the heart, and two in the back of the body. One of the horses was found running loose with a bridle on. Whoever took this horse from the stable probably was acquainted with the peculiarities of the team. This horse always occupied the stall farthest from the stable door, and was a good saddle horse. Another horse, much more valuable, stood nearest the stable door, but he was one rather vicious in some respects and would not allow any one to ride him. Whoever selected the horse must have known about him. Of course this leads to the supposition that the old man heard a noise at the barn and going out found some one taking his horse, and the attempt to stop them must have resulted in his death.

Governor Smith and wife, and State Superintendent Whitford arrived here at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, on a special train from Madison. The Governor and his wife were the guests of Superintendent Whitford until 9:25, when, in company with Mrs. Whitford and a delegation of students, they took the train for Whitewater, to attend the Normal commencement.

—Prof. Crandall, of Kentucky, and Prof. Stillman, of Chicago pitched quoits Wednesday on the north side. The Kentuckian won.

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